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Piairie Warbler (*Dendroica discolor*) in January in South Carolina.

—On January 9, 1922, I saw and thoroughly identified an adult male of this species within a few hundred yards of my house while it was searching for food in a thicket of lavender bushes. I fired at it with my auxiliary but am certain that I missed it, nor could I find it again after searching carefully all the surrounding country day after day for two weeks.

This is the first instance of my seeing this bird in the autumn (or winter) later than October 24.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

The Mockingbird at Prouts Neck, Maine.—On September 13, 1920, I saw a Mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos polyglottos*), in the bushes near my cottage at Prouts Neck. Identification was certain. The bird had been seen for several days previously, but was at such a distance that there was some uncertainty as to the identity until the above date.—WM. PEARCE COUES, M.D., *Brookline, Mass.*

An Unusual Mockingbird Record.—During the first week in May 1921, a single Mockingbird lingered in Bushkill for at least one day and maybe longer. Its appearance was heralded by a period of full song from the shrubbery near the house about six thirty in the morning following which the bird was closely observed at intervals during the day. The unmistakable flash of white in the wings and tail against a background of hemlock covered mountains made a memorable picture of rather unusual composition.—EDWIN B. BARTRAM, *Bushkill, Pa.*

A Question Concerning the Distribution of the Long-billed Marsh Wren.—The ecological factors governing the distribution of the Long-billed Marsh Wren (*Telmatodytes palustris palustris*) are simpler than those for most birds. The bird breeds mainly, if not entirely, in cattail marshes, not only nesting, but obtaining all its food in such areas. It is also extremely local in distribution, being found only in certain cattail marshes, and entirely absent in others apparently equally well suited to it.

The cattail marshes are composed of two species of cattail, a broad leaved species (*Typha latifolia*) and a narrow-leaved (*Typha angustifolia*). The broad-leaved species occurs commonly in many places, but the narrow-leaved is more local. Many marshes are composed of the broad-leaved species alone, but I do not remember to have seen a marsh where the narrow-leaved species grows alone. It has been my experience that the Long-billed Marsh Wren is found only in these marshes containing the narrow-leaved cattail. I have noted this for a number of years on the Connecticut coast and have recently observed the same fact in western and central New York, finding the Marsh Wrens abundant in marshes at Syracuse where the narrow-leaved cattail was common, but absent in certain marshes of Cattaraugus County where only the broad-leaved cattail grew.

My observation of this association of plant and bird species may be merely coincidence. It would be interesting to hear from others who know not only the birds, but the two species of cattail. If there is a definite relationship between the distribution of *Typha angustifolia* and the Long-billed Marsh Wren, it may be because the narrow-leaved cattail makes a better nesting material, or perhaps because the wren's feet can more easily clasp the narrow leaves and more slender stems of this species.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Fairfield, Conn.*

Parkman's Wren near Chicago.—A pair of Wrens collected by Colin Sanborn at Beach, Illinois, April 24, 1921, were sent to Mr. Outram Bangs for identification and proved to be *Troglodytes aedon parkmani*.

Another specimen (♂ 23749) was taken by the writer at Deerfield, Ill., May 15, 1921.

This western race seems to be gradually extending its range to the eastward but is a rare bird in Illinois.—HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

The Willow Thrush (*Hylocichla fuscescens salicicola*) on the Coast of South Carolina.—On October 7, 1921, I shot a female of the year of this western representation of Wilson's Thrush, and another young female at the same place, both of which had been feeding upon the berries of the viburnum.

I compared these birds with two specimens of *salicicola*, one from Washington, D. C., September 2, 1920,¹ and the other taken by Dr. Elliott Coues in Dakota and loaned to me by my friend Mr. J. H. Riley from the U. S. Nat. Museum collection, and they agreed perfectly with them.

The first record of the occurrence of this form in South Carolina was made by Mr. Leverett Mills Loomis from a specimen taken by him at Chester on October 5, 1888, and recorded in 'The Auk,' VI, 1889, 194. This record is cited by Mr. Ridgway in 'Birds of North and Middle America,' Part IV, 1907, 69, but is omitted in the A. O. U. 'Check-List' for 1910 and also in Dr. Chapman's 'Birds of Eastern N. A.,' 1912.

All species as well as subspecies of the genus *Hylocichla*, with the exception of the western forms of the Hermit Thrush, have been taken in and recorded from South Carolina, which is the only State from which all these forms have been recorded.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Notes from Lawrence, Kans.—*Thryomanes bewicki bewicki*.—**BEWICK'S WREN.**—In the January issue of 1921 of the Auk Dr. C. E. Johnson of the University of Kansas reports the finding of a Bewick's Wren in the spring of 1920. My field notes show that a specimen was recorded in the spring of 1919, but too late to be listed in the Douthitt list of birds which was already partly off the press. The wren was observed in a patch of low shrubbery, largely buck-brush, at the edge of a thin

¹ Auk, XXXVIII, 1921, 463.